

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

**Parcel Manager for Distributed Electronic Billing  
System**

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09093958-0603998

## TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to systems and methods for transferring data parcels between two computers. This invention further relates to distributed electronic billing systems that implement parcel managers for handling parcel transfer between billers and a third party billing service center.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Essentially everyone is familiar with receiving bills. Every month, like clockwork, millions of consumers and businesses receive bills for goods and services. For convenience, the term "consumer" is used throughout this document to represent both a typical person who consumes goods and services as well as a business that consumes goods and services.

At the end of each billing cycle, a biller generates a bill or statement for each consumer account having a positive or negative account balance, or having transactions that yielded a zero balance. As used herein, a "biller" is any party that originates billing statements for goods or services rendered to the consumer. Examples of billers are utilities, government, merchants, and intermediate billing services such as banks. The billing statement is typically customized according to the biller's preferences. For example, it is common for billing statements to be printed on colored paper, display the biller's logo, provide a billing summary, and show itemized transactions. This information is organized in a custom format that is unique to and controlled by the biller.

The biller also creates remittance information that associates the consumer account with the bill and any payment toward the bill. The remittance information is typically in the form of a detachable stub or coupon that the consumer detaches

1 from the billing statement and returns along with the payment. This remittance  
2 stub is also customized according to the biller's preferences.

3 With the growing popularity and use of personal finance computer  
4 software, it would be beneficial for billers to distribute their billing statements  
5 electronically and to receive payments electronically. Unfortunately, most of the  
6 finance computer software focuses primarily on bill payment, with some emphasis  
7 on electronic bill management, but with little innovation in bill distribution and  
8 presentment. Many of these systems still rely on delivery of paper bills through  
9 the U.S. mail.

10 There is a prior art electronic bill payment system, however, that mentions  
11 the possibility of electronic bill distribution. This system is described in U.S.  
12 Patent No. 5,465,206, entitled "Electronic Bill Pay System," which issued  
13 November 7, 1995 and is assigned to Visa International. The Visa bill payment  
14 system permits bills to be sent to consumers via U.S. mail or email. Unfortunately,  
15 the system is limited in that the email message containing the bill must conform to  
16 requirements imposed by Visa. The requirements stem from the need to route  
17 remittance information back to the biller through the VisaNet® network. The  
18 biller has little or no control over the format concerning how the bill is presented  
19 to the consumer, but must instead accommodate a format compatible with the  
20 VisaNet® network. While it may be possible for the biller and biller bank to agree  
21 on some aspects of the billing format, the biller cannot independently control the  
22 format.

23 It would therefore be advantageous to devise an electronic bill distribution  
24 system that enables the biller to directly control the format for presenting the bill.

25 Separate from the bill format matter, there is another problem facing  
acceptance of electronic bill distribution systems. Billers may not be capable of,





1 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

2 The same reference numbers are used throughout the figures to reference  
3 like components and features.

4 Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic illustration of an electronic billing system.

5 Fig. 2 is an example illustration of a graphical user interface window  
6 showing a billing statement.

7 Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic illustration of a biller integration system employed  
8 in the electronic billing system.

9 Fig. 4 is an example illustration of a graphical user interface window  
10 supported by a management console that shows a screen used to track parcels  
11 traveling between a biller and a third party billing service center.

12 Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic illustration of gateways used to exchange the  
13 parcels.

14 Fig. 6 is a block diagram of a biller computer that implements the biller  
15 integration system of Fig. 3.

16 Fig. 7 shows the software architecture of a parcel manager, which forms  
17 part of the gateway illustrated in Fig. 5.

18 Fig. 8 is a flow diagram showing steps in a method for transferring a parcel  
19 between two computers in the billing system.

20 Fig. 9 is a flow diagram showing steps in a method for handling a billing  
21 template through the gateways as it moves from the biller to the service center.

22 Fig. 10 is a flow diagram showing steps in a method for handling a batch of  
23 billing data through the gateways as it moves from the biller to the service center.  
24  
25

1 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

2 This invention concerns a system and method for reliably transferring  
3 parcels from one computer to another and tracking the parcels as they are  
4 transferred. In general, the parcels can carry any type of data. For purposes of  
5 describing an exemplary context, the system and method are described within the  
6 context of a distributed electronic billing system in which billers submit billing  
7 data to a service center and the service center generates billing statements from the  
8 billing data and electronically distributes the billing statements to consumers on  
9 behalf of the biller. Within this context, the parcel management system facilitates  
10 the exchange of billing-related data. It is noted, however, that the parcel  
11 management system and method can be implemented in other contexts.

12 Fig. 1 shows an electronic billing system 20 that enables multiple billers to  
13 electronically distribute their billing statements to many consumers over a  
14 network, such as the Internet. The electronic billing system 20 has multiple  
15 participating billers 22(1), 22(2),..., 22(M), a service center system 24 resident at a  
16 third party billing service, multiple participating banks 26(1), 26(2),..., 22(N), and  
17 multiple consumers 28(1), 28(2), 28(3),..., 28(L).

18 The electronic billing system 20 facilitates distribution of bills over a data  
19 network, such as the Internet. In Fig. 1, a first data network 30 interconnects the  
20 billers 22(1)-22(M) with the service center system 24 and a second data network  
21 32 interconnects the service center system 24 with the banks 26(1)-26(N). One or  
22 both of the networks 30 and 32 may be embodied as the Internet. Alternatively,  
23 one or both of the networks 30 and 32 may be implemented as other types of data  
24 networks, such as proprietary WANs (wide area networks).

25 The billers 22(1)-22(M) are equipped with biller integration systems 34(1),  
34(2),..., 34(M) that facilitate the design of templates for electronically renderable





1 account number, the consumer's name and address, transaction items, amount due,  
2 interest amount, minimum payments, due date, and so forth.

3 Another type of template field is a resource field that holds resources. As  
4 used herein, a "resource" generally refers to non-billing data information, such as  
5 phone numbers for service information, advertisements, biller logos, regulatory  
6 messages, give-aways, and so forth. Since these bills are electronic, resources may  
7 be in the form of video clips, sound clips, pictures, and other such content. Yet  
8 another template field type is a conditional field, which holds information (data or  
9 resource) whose inclusion in the bill is conditional. For instance, the biller might  
10 wish to include in the bill some information on a savings plan for any consumer  
11 who spends more than a threshold amount each month. When a particular  
12 consumer satisfies that threshold, the savings plan information resource is  
13 automatically added to the electronic bill.

14 The template is preferably constructed using as Active Server Pages, a  
15 technology introduced by Microsoft Corporation. An active server page, or  
16 "ASP", allows a user to define templates using a combination of a hypertext  
17 language (e.g., HTML) and a scripting language, such as Visual Basic Script (or  
18 "VBS") or JScript from Microsoft Corporation, perl, python, REXX, or tcl. The  
19 HTML language defines the basic structure of the billing statement and the  
20 scripting language defines which data is inserted into the appropriate fields. The  
21 scripting instructions are set apart by special delimiters. When an ASP file is read  
22 and rendered, the scripting instructions within the delimiters are executed to fill in  
23 the billing data. The result is a billing statement in a pure hypertext document.  
24 Active Server Pages are described in documentation available from Microsoft's  
25 Web site "[www.microsoft.com](http://www.microsoft.com)", under the section Internet Information Services.  
This text is hereby incorporated by reference.

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1 Through the custom template design process, the biller independently  
2 controls the appearance and format of its billing statement. Moreover, with the  
3 inclusion of conditional fields, the biller can uniquely present different information  
4 to targeted consumer groups depending upon definable conditions.

5 Each biller integration system 34(1)-34(M) packages the statement template  
6 together with other billing information in a standardized file. More particularly,  
7 the file contains the statement template, the account data for the consumers whom  
8 the biller wants to receive statements, a set of rules defining the conditions for the  
9 conditional fields, and non-billing resources such as phone numbers for service  
10 information, advertisements, biller logos, regulatory messages, give-aways, and so  
11 forth. The file format is standardized in the sense that the service center system 24  
12 expects to receive the same formats from each biller. It is noted that the account  
13 data can also be sent in separate batches independently of the template file. The  
14 data may be sent to the billing service more frequently than changes to the  
15 templates and rules. For instance, the data may be sent as often as daily or twice  
16 daily, whereas the template and rules may be changed less frequently like once a  
17 month.

18 The biller integration system 34 is described in more detail in co-pending  
19 U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 880,125, entitled "System and Method for  
20 Designing and Distributing Customized Electronic Billing Statements". This  
21 application was filed June 19, 1997 in the names of Howard Campbell, Warren T.  
22 Dent, Eric Jakstadt, Darren B. Remington, Bassam Saliba, Bert Speelpenning,  
23 George Webb, and is assigned to Microsoft Corporation. This application is  
24 incorporated by reference.

25 The service center system 24 has an electronic bill distribution system that  
electronically distributes the billing statements on behalf of the billers 22. The

service center 24 receives the standardized files from the billers 22 and unpackages the statement template, rules, and resources. The service center 24 then generates the customized billing statements for each biller 22 from the statement template and the billing information received from that biller. The billing statements are stored in a bills database 40 and electronically distributed to the consumers over the Internet.

The service center delivers the billing statements in one of two ways. One way is to directly distribute the billing statements to the consumers over the network 32 (i.e., Internet), as illustrated by the communication paths to consumers 28(3) and 28(L). The billing statements can be embedded in an email message or a notice. A direct distribution system is described in U.S. Patent Application No. 08/734,518, entitled "Electronic Bill Presentment and Payment System", which was filed October 18, 1996 in the names of Darren Remington and Warren Dent, and is assigned to Microsoft Corporation. This application is incorporated by reference.

A second way is to make the billing statements available at Web sites, such as a Web site 42 provided at the consumer's bank or a Web site 44 provided at the service center 24. The consumers 28(1)-28(L) access the bank's Web server or service center's Web server via universal resource locators (URLs) that are assigned to the respective Web sites.

The consumers render the billing statements on their computer, typically on an electronically-capable screen and preferably through a graphical user interface (UI). The biller controls the exact information and format contained in the bill through the design of the template, and decisions as to what resources, data, and rules to include with the template.

Fig. 2 shows an example illustration of a graphical user interface with a billing statement 50 rendered on a consumer's home computer monitor 48. In this example, the billing statement 50 is written in a "markup language," such as HTML (Hypertext Markup Language). HTML is a subset of SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language), a language formally defined as "a language for document representation that formalizes markup and frees it of system and processing dependencies." HTML documents are compatible with the World Wide Web. The HTML billing statement 50 is rendered by an Internet browser application, such as the Internet Explorer browser from Microsoft Corporation, which executes on the consumer's computer.

The billing statement 50 is rendered according to the template design. In this example, the billing statement has a banner stripe 52 across the top of the screen to show biller and consumer information. The banner stripe 52 contains various fields, including a resource field for the logo resource and a data field for the consumer's name and address.

The banner strip may also contain a conditional field to hold advertisements, announcements, or other types of resources, as represented by the "Repair Service Information" resource 54. For instance, the biller might wish to display the "Repair Service Information" resource 54 only if the particular consumer has called the repair service twice in the past twelve months. The biller establishes a rule for the conditional field, which stipulates that the resource should only be placed in the field if the consumer records reflect that the consumer has called the repair service at least twice in the past year. If the consumer activates the resource, the consumer's computer dials a consumer services representative over the Internet and the consumer can initiate an online discussion with the

1 representative, or alternatively the biller's consumer service group initiates a call  
2 to the consumer in a corresponding and analogous manner.

3 The billing statement 50 has multiple softkeys or buttons 56 that form  
4 tabbed navigation points to facilitate quick movement from one section of the bill  
5 to another. In this example, there is a "Summary" tab that references the billing  
6 page shown in the figure. Activation of a "Details" tab (via a mouse pointer, for  
7 example) changes the screen from the summary page to one or more pages  
8 itemizing the billing transactions. A "Consumer Service" tab switches to a page  
9 giving instructions on how to access consumer service.

10 The billing statement 50 has a main body 58 that contains numerous data  
11 fields for the billing particulars. On the summary page of the energy bill, the  
12 billing data fields in body 58 include an amount due, an amount previously paid,  
13 and a payment due date. On the "Details" page, the data fields in the body 58  
14 might include line items detailing a purchase date, purchase order number, invoice  
15 number, item number, description of item, quantity, price, total, tax, and amount  
16 due.

17 The billing statement in Fig. 2 is merely one example. There are infinitely  
18 many ways to organize and present data. In addition, the billing statement may  
19 contain other items, such as embedded hyperlinks, executable code, and pop-up  
20 dialog boxes, which provide additional design flexibility and customization. The  
21 biller can essentially create any aesthetics, organization, and detail that it prefers.

22 The consumer can elect to pay the bill electronically, as well. The payment  
23 phase of the billing system, as well as the settlement phase, are not discussed in  
24 this document. An entire electronic billing system is described in U.S. Patent  
25 Application No. 08/734,518, entitled "Electronic Bill Presentment and Payment  
System", which was filed October 18, 1996 in the names of Darren Remington and



1 met will not contain any associated data or resources. The rules set by the rules  
2 manager 66 are stored in a rules store 68.

3 The BIS 34 has a resource manager 70 to assist the biller in creating the  
4 resources and a resource store 72 to keep the resources. The resources may be in  
5 the form of text files, graphics files, audio files, video files, and the like. The BIS  
6 34 further includes an advertising manager 74 to help create advertisements to be  
7 included in billing statements, and an advertisement store 76 to hold the  
8 advertisements.

9 A preview subsystem 78 is incorporated into the biller integration system  
10 34 to allow the biller to preview how a sample billing statement will appear. The  
11 preview subsystem 78 retrieves the template from the template store 64 and uses  
12 sample data (which is included within the embedded fields of the template) to  
13 generate a sample billing statement. The sample is displayed on a computer screen  
14 for the biller to review and analyze the statement's appearance.

15 A BIS gateway 80 facilitates data communication with the service center  
16 24. The BIS gateway includes a statement gateway component 82 and a payment  
17 gateway component 84. The statement gateway 82 bundles together and packages  
18 the template, data, rules, and resources (including advertisements) and sends the  
19 package to the service center 24 for generation and distribution of the electronic  
20 billing statements. As noted above, the package is preferably constructed in a data  
21 file that is standardized for convenient handling the by service center.

22 The service center 24 has its own gateway 86 with a statement gateway  
23 component 88 and a payment gateway component 90. The statement gateway  
24 component 88 unpackages the file received from the biller and stores the data,  
25 template, rules, and resources in a database. The service center 24 uses the  
template, rules, and resources to create customized billing statements on behalf of

1 the biller, and merges the data with the templates to form billing statements for  
2 individual consumers. One example of a billing statement is shown in Fig. 2. The  
3 service center 24 distributes the billing statements electronically over the Internet,  
4 or alternatively makes them available on its Web site or accessible by consumer  
5 bank Web sites.

6 The consumers review their bills and determine whether to pay all, part, or  
7 none of the bill. The consumer may also elect to submit a challenge or comment  
8 on a particular billing item, or on the statement as a whole. The consumer returns  
9 whatever payment, along any additional information and the automatically created  
10 remittance data, electronically over the Internet to the service center 24.

11 The service center 24 receives the payment and bundles various payments  
12 destined for individual billers into batch disbursements for those billers. The  
13 service center disburses to each biller a single settlement transaction listing all  
14 payments that are funded from the various consumers. The settlement information  
15 contains data on each payment contained in the disbursement batch, such as  
16 consumer's name, consumer's account number, payment amount, designated  
17 payment date, and so forth. The service center also facilitates payment of funds  
18 into the billers' accounts.

19 For each biller, the payment gateway component 90 at the service center  
20 packages the settlement transaction and forwards it back to the corresponding  
21 payment gateway component 84 at the BIS gateway 80. The settlement  
22 information is stored in a payment/remittance database 92. The BIS 34 has an  
23 accounts receivable (A/R) translator 94 and a payment translator 96 to convert the  
24 payment and remittance data received from the service center 24 back into a  
25 format that is compatible with the biller's legacy accounts receivable system and  
payment system.



A management console 98 allows an operator to manage the flow of data between the biller and the service center 24. The management console 98 is a software program that interfaces with the BIS gateway 80, the advertising manager 74, the A/R translator 94, and the payment translator 96. The management console 98 supports a graphical user interface (UI) that enables the operator to track the flow of the statement file from the biller to the service center, and to track any return payments received from the service center.

Fig. 4 shows an example of a graphical user interface 100 supported by the management console 98 when rendered on a computer monitor 102. The management console UI 100 tracks data items being exchanged with the service center one-by-one. The UI identifies the data item, its present location, and the status of that item. As indicated by entry 104, version 1 of the statement template for biller 1 is located at the service center (SC) and has a status “ready” indicating that it is ready for use with billing data.

At the end of the billing cycle, the biller batches together the billing data for its consumers and sends it across the network to the service center 24. This billing data can be sent separately to the service center, which then creates billing statements from the data and the template, rules, and resources that are already on file at the service center. Entry 106 indicates that the batch of billing data for the period ending 12/1/97 is located at the biller and is currently being packaged and sent to the service center. A subsequent entry 108 informs the operator that the 12/1/97 batch has been received at the service center and is being loaded into the database.

At this point, the billing operator may wish to preview the billing statements prior to allowing the service center to disburse them electronically. The statements contain the newest billing data integrated into the template to create the

1 final bills. The billing operator can preview a statistically significant sample of the  
2 bills as they will appear to the consumer. Once the billing operator has approved  
3 the statements, the operator sends over an activation command authorizing release  
4 of the billing statements. Entry 110 reflects that the status of the 12/1/97 batch has  
5 been upgraded to "Activate". Active statements can be disbursed electronically to  
6 the consumers or posted to the Web site.

7 The UI 100 also tracks receipt of payment at the service center and  
8 disbursement to the biller. After consumers begin paying their bills, the service  
9 center batches the payments into a single settlement transaction. Entry 112  
10 indicates that a settlement transaction for the previous month's batch is presently  
11 located at the biller and is being unpackaged for transfer to the biller's legacy A/R  
12 system.

### 13 Gateway

14 Fig. 5 shows the BIS gateway 80 and the service center gateway 86 in more  
15 detail. The two gateways 80 and 86 are very similar in that they include  
16 essentially the same software modules. The BIS gateway 80 is explained in detail,  
17 while the service center gateway 86 is given cursory reference.

18 The BIS gateway 80 transfers and receives bytes of data using a low level  
19 transport mechanism 130. The transport mechanism 130 can be implemented, for  
20 example, as a file system or as a message queuing service, such as MS Message  
21 Queuing (MSMQ) from Microsoft Corporation. The BIS gateway 80 has a  
22 transfer service 132 that provides an API (application program interface) wrapper  
23 to the transport mechanism. The transfer service 132 abstracts out the underlying  
24 transport mechanism 130 so that the data can be suitably transferred over the  
25 network using different mechanisms. The transfer service 132 includes APIs that  
permit the billing data to be saved to a file and copied from the BIS to the service

1 center using conventional file system procedures. The transfer system 132 might  
2 also include an API that packets the billing data into individual messages that are  
3 sent over the network to the service center.

4 The BIS gateway 80 has a parcel manager 134 to transfer billing data and  
5 other information from the BIS to the service center. The parcel manager transfers  
6 the data in "parcels". The parcel manager 134 is responsible for reliably  
7 transferring parcels from the BIS 34 to the service center and tracking the parcels  
8 as they go from computer to computer. It is this tracking function that enables the  
9 management console UI 100 to show the location and status of particular parcels.  
10 The parcel manager 134 is described below in more detail with reference to Fig. 7.

11 Atop the parcel manager 134 are a set of handlers that collectively form an  
12 enterprise interface into the parcel manager. The interface handlers handle  
13 requests to create different types of parcels, depending upon the type of  
14 information being transferred to the service center. The enterprise interface  
15 handlers include a consumer information handler 136, a payment handler 138, a  
16 batch handler 140, and a template handler 142. The handlers facilitate creation of  
17 particularized parcels for shipment to the service center. For instance, the batch  
18 handler 140 facilitates creation of statement batch parcel to be transferred to the  
19 service center. The handlers 136-142 are preferably implemented as COM  
20 (component object model) objects and are called via a set of enterprise integration  
21 APIs.

22 The BIS 34 has a database 144 to store the billing statement data 60 and the  
23 payment/remittance information 92, as well as other billing-related information  
24 such as the template versions 64. The database 144 correlates the billing data and  
25 payment/remittance information through a set of relational tables with columns for  
the biller, biller ID, consumer, consumer account, payment amount, amount paid,





1 The billing data 60, templates 64, rules 68, resources 72, advertising information  
2 76, and payment/remittance information 92 are stored in the data memory 186.

### 3 Core Tables

4 With reference again to Fig. 5, the service center maintains a minimum set  
5 of core database tables to facilitate electronic distribution of billing statements  
6 from numerous different billers, to facilitate receipt of payment from numerous  
7 consumers, and to facilitate disbursement and settlement of the payment back to  
8 the appropriate billers. The core tables correlate different database records in the  
9 service center database 164. In one implementation, there are three core tables at  
10 the service center: a statement table 200, a batch table 202, and a resource table  
11 204. These tables pull records from one or more storage files, such as the  
12 consumer records 166, biller records 168, statement data 170, and payment  
13 instructions/remittance information 172.

14 The statement table 200 organizes the billing data and information used to  
15 generate individual statements. For example, the statement table 200 contains data  
16 fields for a biller ID to uniquely identify the particular biller, a statement ID to  
17 uniquely identify a statement for a given biller, a batch ID to identify the batch of  
18 billing data, a consumer ID to uniquely identify a consumer, a date on which the  
19 billing period begins, a date on which the billing period ends, a due date, a  
20 statement date, an amount due, a minimum payment due, a previous balance due, a  
21 past due amount, and an account number. Instances of the statement table are  
22 resident at the biller integration systems at the billers, as represented by table 200  
23 on the biller database 144.

24 The batch table 202 organizes batches of billing statement data submitted  
25 by the billers for use in generating billing statements. The batch table 202  
contains, for example, data fields for a biller ID, a batch ID, a template ID to

1 identify which statement template version is to be used for statement creation, and  
2 a template rule ID to identify which rules should be applied for this batch of  
3 statement data.

4 The resource table 204 coordinates the resources that are to be included in  
5 the batch of billing statements. The resource table 204 includes such data fields as  
6 a biller ID, a batch ID, a resource ID to identify the particular resource (e.g., a  
7 “repair” control or discount offering), and resource value that specifies an amount  
8 level at which the resource should be offered to a consumer. As an example, the  
9 biller might stipulate to include a resource that offers a discounted cruise to any  
10 consumer who routinely spends \$2000 per month.

#### 11 **Biller-Defined Details Tables**

12 The biller-based BIS maintains its own set of tables that are separate from  
13 the tables at the service center. As noted above, the BIS 34 also maintains a copy  
14 of the statement table 200, which holds the same summary statement data as found  
15 at the service center.

16 The BIS 34 also enables the biller to define one or more details tables 206  
17 in the relational database 144. In this manner, individual billers can tailor a new  
18 table to hold billing items that are particular to the biller’s business practices. The  
19 biller defines the fields and the contents. For instance, a credit card company may  
20 want to devise a line item table that itemizes purchases made by the consumer.  
21 The line item table may include fields for purchase date, store name, item number,  
22 and cost of item.

23 The biller designs into the template the appropriate links to the custom  
24 details tables. The credit card company, for example, constructs a template that  
25 requests line items from the line item table for each individual consumer during  
statement generation. The biller sends the line item table as part of the statement

1 data through the gateways to the service center for storage on the service center  
2 database 164. To construct a single consumer's statement on behalf of a particular  
3 biller, the service center runs the template with the designated template ID and  
4 uses the biller ID, statement ID, and line item ID as keys to the general statement  
5 table and line item table.

### 6 **Industry Schema Tables**

7 The BIS 34 and service center system 24 also support industry schema  
8 tables 208, which are tailored to particular industries. Companies within the same  
9 industry are expected to collect billing data and other information in many of the  
10 same categories. Each industry table 208 contains predefined industry-specific  
11 categories that are common across a particular industry.

12 For instance, many credit card companies might want to have a table  
13 dedicated to the item-by-item information that they typically include in a  
14 statement. A credit card industry table might hold such industry-specific fields to  
15 support this item-by-item presentation, such as categories for purchase date, store  
16 name, item number, and cost of item. As another example, many energy  
17 companies might want a special table with special fields for energy consumption  
18 data, such as previous meter reading, current meter reading, total number of  
19 kilowatts, and price per kilowatt.

20 The industry table 208 provides a default set of categories that the statement  
21 designer can use when creating the template. A credit card company, for example,  
22 can select from the predefined categories in the credit card industry table when  
23 designing the details section of the bill, rather than developing its own set of  
24 categories.

25 The industry table 208 also holds and organizes the billing data fitting the  
categories therein. When the statement data translator converts the billing data





coexist on the same computer and/or at the same site. The parcel manager 134 tracks both the transfer state of the parcel and the state of the contents within the parcel. In one implementation, the parcel manager 134 tracks ten different transfer states:

1. Initial parcel state
2. Parcel is waiting for construction
3. Parcel is under construction
4. Parcel in queue waiting to be transferred
5. Transferring parcel
6. Parcel is done with transfer and waiting to be received
7. Receiving parcel
8. Receiving complete
9. Application received the data from the parcel and successfully processed it
10. Application received the data from the parcel but failed to process it

With respect to the content state, the parcel manager 134 tracks such events as whether the billing data is loaded on the service center database 144, whether a batch of billing data has been processed by the service center, whether the biller has activated the batch, and so forth. The content state is made available to applications interested in a parcel.

The parcel manager 134 enables the capabilities to move a parcel between the BIS and service center and to persistently track all activities associated with the parcel. The parcel manager 134 is fundamentally a wrapper on the transfer service 132 and transport layer 130. However, the parcel manager 134 does not depend

1 specifically on the underlying transport mechanism (e.g., MSMQ or file system).  
2 As a result, the actual transport mechanism is abstracted from the parcel manager,  
3 enabling the parcel manager to operate with different types of messaging systems.

4 A parcel is a collection of objects that are sent together as a logical unit. A  
5 parcel may consist of multiple parcel components as defined by the application  
6 level. Thus a batch consisting of multiple tables would probably be transmitted as  
7 a single parcel where each table would be implemented as a parcel component.  
8 Through this abstraction, the parcel manager 134 can support many different  
9 parcel types and new parcel types.

10 The parcel manager 134 generates bulletins to provide information about  
11 the status and contents of a parcel. Although a parcel is transmitted only once,  
12 there may be many bulletins (in both directions) updating the state of the parcel  
13 and its contents. Subsequent actions on the parcel data (e.g., a batch is activated,  
14 etc.) result in the generation of new bulletins to inform the sending system of  
15 status changes. Bulletin contents are defined at the application level and are  
16 transmitted on behalf of the application(s) by the parcel manager.

17 Fig. 7 shows the BIS parcel manager 134 in more detail. Applications 220  
18 running at the biller computer system use the parcel manager 134 to create a  
19 parcel, send the parcel across to a computer at the service center, and receive  
20 notifications on the status and location of the parcel as it moves from one machine  
21 to another. Applications 200 interface with the parcel manager 134 via the APIs in  
22 the enterprise interface 222, which consists of the consumer information handler  
23 136, the payment handler 138, the batch handler 140, and the template handler 142  
24 (see Fig. 5). The management console 98 works with the parcel manager 134 to  
25 track the parcels between computers. It is noted that the parcel manager 154

residing at the service center gateway 86 is essentially the same, and is not described in detail.

The parcel manager 134 has a parcel manager interface object 224 that provides an interface into the parcel manager and its subordinate objects. Table 1 lists the methods supported by the parcel manager object 224.

**Table 1: Methods of Parcel Manager Interface Object 224**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Parcels	Parcel enumerator.
ParcelsByState	Parcel enumerator for searching parcels based on state.
ParcelsByDate	Parcel enumerator for searching parcels based on date.
ParcelsByInfo	Parcel enumerator to list parcels based on application supplied information.
ParcelsByCertified	Parcel enumerator to list parcels based on certified parcel information.
FindParcel	Retrieves a specific parcel from the parcel database. Unlike the above parcel collection methods, FindParcel returns an actual Parcel object.
CreateNewParcel	Used to generate a new parcel by an application that wants to send data. Returns a pointer to the newly created parcel.
ConfigContexts	Enumeration method to list all configurations on the machine. Will only return configuration context records that match the parcel manager's context.

1	AllConfigContexts	Enumeration method to list all configurations on the machine, regardless of the parcel manager's context.
2		
3	FindConfigContext	Finds the appropriate configuration object in the Parcel Manager's configuration table. Returns the ConfigContext object.
4		
5	NewConfigContext	Creates a new entry in the Configuration table.
6		
7	ParcelLogEntries	Enumeration method to list all parcel entries based on date range.
8		
9	BulletinLogEntries	Enumeration method to list all bulletin entries based on date range.
10		
11	StartNotification	Starts a notification process and adds the specifics. All variant parameters are optional. If a notification process is already running, the new notification is added to its list. The method returns a handle so that the notification can be explicitly canceled.
12		
13		
14		
15		
16	BroadcastParcels	Causes the parcel manager to recreate a remote parcel database by sending updates on all parcels and by resending all bulletins.
17		
18		
19	StopNotification	Removes the specified notification from the notification process's list of notifications.
20		
21		
22	ClearErrors	Removes any errors stored in the parcel manager's errors collection.
23		
24	ResendCertifiedParcels	Resends all certified parcels that have not been marked as fully processed.
25		
	IsLineUp	Checks via MSMQ to see if the connection with the service center is up.

1           The BIS parcel manager 134 has a database object 226 that provides a  
2 wrapper to a parcel database 228. The parcel database 228 holds tables used to  
3 identify and track parcels as they are created and moved from one machine to  
4 another. Each parcel is assigned a unique parcel number upon creation and the  
5 parcel number can be used to index the tables. A parcel only travels in one  
6 direction from one computer to another. Once the parcel is received and its  
7 contents removed, the parcel is removed from the table.

8           As an exemplary implementation, the parcel database 228 holds six  
9 different types of database tables: a parcel table, a bulletin table, a detail message  
10 table, a parcel log table, bulletin log table, and a configuration context table. The  
11 "parcel" table contains such fields as parcel ID, parcel type, creation date, transfer  
12 state, date of transfer state, transfer address, content state, date of content state,  
13 sending computer ID, receiving computer ID, and context ID. The "bulletin" table  
14 contains such fields as parcel ID, bulletin ID, bulletin creation date, bulletin type,  
15 detail type, bulletin transfer state, and date of bulletin transfer state. The "detail  
16 message" table contains such fields as bulletin ID, and the actual textual or binary  
17 data.

18           The "parcel log" table contains such fields as parcel ID, event data, type,  
19 and state. The "bulletin log" table contains such fields as parcel ID, bulleting  
20 creation date, event date, and bulletin transfer state. The "configuration context"  
21 table contains such fields as context ID, parcel type, context type, sending channel,  
22 receiving channel, and BIS master channel.

23           When an application desires to create a parcel, it calls CreateNewParcel at  
24 the parcel manager interface 224. A parcel object 230 is created as a result. The  
25 parcel object is used for multiple purposes, including:

1. Sending data. Data is broken into one or more parcel components as is appropriate for the application. This task employs the methods CreateParcelComponent and CommitSend in Table 3 below.
2. Obtain and update parcel status information using methods UpdateInfo, Bulletins, and LogEntries from Table 3.
3. Send additional data in the form of bulletins, using the CreateBulletin method.
4. Receive data using methods ReceiveParcel and CommitReceive.

Tables 2-4 list the properties, methods, and internal methods of the parcel object 230, respectively.

**Table 2: Properties of Parcel Object 230**

<u>Name</u>	<u>put/get</u>	<u>Description</u>
ParcelID	get	Unique parcel identifier
ParcelType	get	Specifies parcel type.
ParcelTypeVersion	get	Type specific application level version. Used by the application to enforce parcel component structure. Specified at parcel creation time. May not be subsequently modified.
TypeInfo1	get, put	Type specific application level field.
TypeInfo2	get, put	Type specific application level field.
TypeInfoText	get, put	Type specific application level field. Displayed to users on the Management Console UI.
CreationDate	get	Date parcel object is created.

1	TransferState	get	Specifies transfer state.
2	TransferStateDate	get	Timestamp of the last TransferState update.
3			
4	TransferID	get	Internal transfer ID used to identify the original parcel transfer ID.
5			
6	TransferAddress	get	Address (MSMQ queue name) where the parcel was originally sent.
7			
8	ResponseAddress	get	Address (MSMQ queue name) where the first response to the parcel will be sent.
9			
10	ContentsState	get, put	Application level contents state. This state is defined by applications that use this parcel type.
11			
12	ContentsStateText	get, put	Text description of the contents state so that the state may be properly displayed to users via management console UI.
13			
14	ContentsStateDate	get	Timestamp of the last ContentsState update.
15			
16	ContextID	get	Specifies context identifier for this parcel (and subsequent bulletins and updates).
17			
18	ContextType	get	Specifies the type of machine (gateway or BIS design)
19			
20	NumComponents	get	Number of parcel components.
21	TotalLength	get	Size in bytes of the original parcel.
22	EnableImmediateSend	get, put	Specifies whether the Transfer Service should immediately begin sending messages or wait until the entire parcel has been queued.
23			
24			
25			





receiving the parcel contents. If the parcel has already been received (or is currently being received), this method will fail.

1		
2		
3	<b>GetNextParcelComponent</b>	Returns the next parcel component. If there are no more, it returns a NULL pointer.
4		
5	<b>CommitReceive</b>	Finishes the receive sequence. Should only be executed when the receiver is completely done.
6		
7	<b>CancelReceive</b>	Cancels the receive sequence.
8	<b>LogEntries</b>	Log Entry enumerator.
9	<b>Delete</b>	Deletes the parcel and all bulletins from the parcel database.
10		
11	<b>ResetReceive</b>	Resets a parcel in the "receiving" state back to "ready to receive". Used by a cleanup application when a parcel receiving application is abnormally terminated.
12		
13		
14	<b>Processed</b>	Indicates whether the application successfully processed data subsequent to receiving it.
15		
16	<b>Refresh</b>	Forces the parcel object to re-query the database for any updated values.
17		
18	<b>SendCertifiedReceipt</b>	Specifies that the receiving application will never need the parcel data again (even in the event of a catastrophic failure), and the sending machine may clear its certified buffers.
19		
20	<b>Resend</b>	Resends a certified parcel.
21		
22	<b>ClearErrors</b>	Clears all errors from the errors collection.
23		
24		
25		

**Table 4: Internal Methods of Parcel Object 230**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Init	Must be called immediately upon parcel creation.
NewParcel	Called by the parcel manager interface as a result of the CreateNewParcel method. The Notification object is the object to contact with updates to the parcel.
ArrivingParcelHeader	Called by the monitor object to initiate retrieval of a receive stream.
ArrivingParcelTrailer	Called by the monitor object to initiate retrieval of a trailer from a receive stream.
ExistingParcel	Called by the parcel manager interface to initialize a request for an existing parcel. Fails if the parcel is not found.
EnumeratedParcel	Called to populate an enumerated parcel.

With continuing reference to Fig. 7, the parcel manager 134 has a parcel component object 232, which is used either to send or retrieve the actual data associated with a parcel. A parcel may have multiple parcel components, as defined at the application level. As one example, the biller can send over multiple tables of billing data to the service center for use in generating billing statements. The parcel manager 134 can create a parcel component object for each table and bundle the parcel component objects into one larger parcel object.

The parcel manager 134 has a bulletin object 234, which is the application-level object used to send update information about a parcel. If the update is small, such as a status update or a simple text message (e.g., "The data was successfully processed"), only the bulletin is sent. If more information is required, an extra

detail component is created to support arbitrarily large size binary or text messages. The properties, methods, and internal methods of the bulletin object 234 are found in Tables 5, 6, and 7, respectively.

**Table 5: Properties of Bulletin Object 234**

<u>Name</u>	<u>put/get</u>	<u>Description</u>
BulletinID	get	The unique ID of the bulletin
ParcelID	get	The parcel ID of the creating parcel.
BulletinCreationDate	get	Date bulletin is created.
BulletinType	get/put	Application level type.
DetailType	get	Type of detail: "none", "text" or "binary".
BulletinTransferState	get	Specifies transfer state.
BulletinTransferDate	get	Date bulletin is transferred.
BulletinTransferID	get	The internal transfer identifier.
ParcelContentsState	get, put	Specifies content state.
ParcelContentsStateText	get, put	Specifies state of text content.
ParcelContentsStateDate	get	Date of contents state.
Errors	get	Returns the errors collection object.

**Table 6: Methods of Bulletin Object 234**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
CreateDetail	Creates a optional bulletin detail message, specifying the type as either binary or text.
CommitSend	Commits the send operation.
CancelSend	Cancels the send operation.
GetDetail	Pointer to receive detail data. Bulletin data may be retrieved any number of times by different applications.
Receive	Marks the bulletin as received. No information is actually retrieved, since bulletin information (detail message) is permanently stored as part of the bulletin.
CommitReceive	Commits the receive operation.
CancelReceive	Cancels the receive operation.
UpdateInfo	Causes changes made to property fields to be written to the database.
Delete	Deletes the bulletin
Resend	Resends the bulletin. Used in certified parcel operations.
LogEntries	Returns a collection of bulletin log entries based on date range.

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The methods and notification interface for the notification object 238 are found in Tables 8 and 9 below:

**Table 8: Methods of Notification Object 238**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Init	Initializes the notification object.
ParcelUpdate	Sent by a parcel to inform the notification object that something has changed on the parcel.
NewParcel	Sent by a parcel when a new parcel is created.
NewArrival	Sent by a parcel when a new parcel is detected on a queue.
NewConfigContext	Sent by the parcel manager interface when a new configuration context entry is added to the parcel database table.
DeletedParcel	Sent by a parcel when a parcel is deleted.
AddNotification	Sent by the parcel manager interface to inform the notification object to add the specified event to its list of events. The method generates and returns a unique handle so that notification can be canceled.
StopNotification	Stops a previously started notification.
FlushChannel	Sent by the parcel manager to ensure that a specific channel is being monitored. If it is not, the notification server will explicitly check it before returning.
ClearErrors	Removes any errors stored in the errors collection object.

**Table 9: Notification Interface for Notification Object 238**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
NewParcel	Called when a new parcel is created on the local system.
ParcelUpdate	Called when a change occurs to a monitored parcel.
NewArrival	Called when a parcel arrives on the queue.
DeletedParcel	Called when a parcel is deleted.

The monitor object 240 checks the transfer services channels for new items in the channel. When the monitor object 240 is running (i.e., StartMonitor has been called) and finds a new parcel, it internally adds that parcel to a list of parcels to watch. When a trailer is found for that parcel, a parcel object is created for it, the trailer information is added to the parcel database, and the watch is terminated. Table 10 lists the methods supported by the monitor object 240.

**Table 10: Methods for Monitor Object 240**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Init	Initializes the monitor object.
StartMonitor	Begins a separate thread to watch for incoming messages.
AddChannel	Tells the monitor object to add this channel (queue) to its list of queues to monitor.
CancelMonitor	Terminates the monitor thread.
DeleteChannel	Instructs the monitor object to remove the channel (queue) from its list.



CycleMonitorThread Forces the monitor thread to go through one loop, thus ensuring that all monitored channels have been checked.

A configuration context object 242 is created by the parcel manager interface 224 to retrieve and manage configuration context records. These records store information about a specific channel (MSMQ queue or file system directory). The primary index is the context id, and each context id may be partitioned by parcel type, thus allowing separate channels (and potentially separate channel access and security) for different parcels.

### **Transfer Services**

The transfer service 132 facilitates the physical movement of data. Fig. 7 shows the transfer services layer 132 in more detail. The transfer services layer 152 residing at the service center gateway 86 is essentially the same, and is not described in detail.

The transfer service 132 has three objects: a transfer services object 244, a send stream object 246, and a receive stream object 248. The transfer services object 244 is the wrapper around the transport mechanism (e.g., MSMQ or file system). Tables 11 and 12 define the properties and methods of the transfer services object 244.

**Table 11: Properties for Transfer Services Object 244**

<u>Name</u>	<u>put/get</u>	<u>Description</u>
EnableImmediateSend	get, put	Specifies whether the actual transfer should begin immediately with the first message or wait until all messages have been written.
LineUp	get	For MSMQ, returns whether or not the transmission line for the queue is up. The file system implementation always returns true.
Errors	get	Returns the errors collection object.

**Table 12: Methods for Transfer Services Object 244**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Init	Initializes the transfer services method to a channel (MSMQ queue name or file system root directory).
StartSend	Starts a new series of messages by creating and returning a send stream object which can then be used to actually send/receive the messages. Internally creates an ID or "serial number" for the series. A send stream object is used to send a single parcel or bulletin.
GetNextHeader	Checks the queue (or file system) for new message series by checking for messages with the "header" designation. If found, the method returns a receive stream object so that the calling function can access the header and optionally data. The header message is removed from the queue.
StartReceive	Based on a specific ID, the method returns a receive stream object so that the associated message series may be retrieved.
DeleteMessages	Deletes all messages with a given transfer ID within the

channel. Used by the parcel manager to clean up deleted parcels that have not been fully sent or received.

**CreateChannel** Creates a new channel and returns the created name (GUID for MSMQ). If the channel already exists, it simply returns the GUID.

**DeleteChannel** Deletes the specified channel.

The send stream object 246 is used to send a group of data messages, such as a group of parcel components. The data stream consists of a header message, one or more data messages, and a trailer message. The messages can be created in any order, but the receiver will not recognize the stream until the header message has been sent. The trailer message is preferably sent last. The properties and methods of the send stream object 246 are provided in Tables 13 and 14.

**Table 13: Properties for Send Stream Object 246**

<u>Name</u>	<u>put/get</u>	<u>Description</u>
ID	get	An internally generated, unique “serial number” associated with the message series.
Errors	get	Returns the errors collection object

**Table 14: Methods for Send Stream Object 246**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
CreateSendStream	Creates a stream for a data message.
CreateHeaderStream	Creates a stream for a header message. The header message is preferably sent with high priority so that it appears at the beginning of the queue.

CreateSubHeaderStream	Creates a stream for a sub-header message. The sub-header message is used only by parcels to relay additional information needed to create the parcel entry in the receiving machine's parcel database. It is actually sent before the header to guarantee its presence when the header is read.
CreateTrailerStream	Creates a stream for a trailer message. The trailer message is generated after all other message streams have been closed and therefore queued for sending.
CommitSend	Commits the send operation
CancelSend	Aborts the entire stream of messages.

The receive stream object 248 supports retrieving a series of messages from a queue. The object uses transactioning to protect retrieval. If retrieval fails, the entire retrieval is rolled back so that it may be attempted again. Tables 15 and 16 define the properties and methods of the receive stream object 248.

**Table 15: Properties for Receive Stream Object 248**

<u>Name</u>	<u>put/get</u>	<u>Description</u>
ID	get	The internally generated, unique "serial number" associated with the message series. Generated by the sender.
Errors	get	Returns the errors collection object.

**Table 16: Methods for Receive Stream Object 248**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
GetNextReceiveStream	Creates a stream for the next message in the series of messages. When there are not more messages, the method returns false along with a NULL pointer to the stream.
GetHeaderStream	Creates a stream for the header message.
GetSubHeaderStream	Creates a stream for the sub-header message.
GetTrailerStream	Creates a stream for the trailer message. If the trailer message is not yet present, the method returns false along with a NULL pointer to the stream.
CancelReceive	Cancels the retrieval currently in progress. Messages retrieved using this object are put back into the queue. If the object is terminated improperly, then this method is automatically called to restore state.
CommitReceive	Commits the retrieval of messages associated with this object instance.

### **Parcel Flow**

In general, a parcel flows from a sending computer (e.g., the biller's BIS) to a receiving computer (e.g., service center). The sending computer creates a parcel of data (such as a template or a batch of payments) and sends it to the receiving computer. The receiving computer receives the parcel and processes it. Upon

1 completion, the receiving application sends a bulletin back to the sender consisting  
2 of processing status.

3 Fig. 8 shows the parcel flow process in more detail, with ongoing reference  
4 to Fig. 7. For convenience and illustration purposes, the objects shown in Fig. 7  
5 are referenced for both the parcel manager resident at the sending computer and  
6 the parcel manager resident at the receiving computer.

7 At step 250, an application 220 running on the sending computer creates a  
8 parcel. The application instantiates a parcel manager object, and requests a new  
9 parcel object 230. For each piece to be transferred, the application asks the parcel  
10 object 230 to create a parcel component 232 and feeds the component the  
11 appropriate data. The contents and layout of the parcel are defined by the  
12 application. After all components have been created, the application 220 commits  
13 the parcel and terminates (or starts work on a new parcel).

14 At step 252, the parcel manager 134 begins the parcel transfer from the  
15 sending computer (e.g., BIS) to the receiving computer (e.g., service center). The  
16 parcel manager, with assistance from the transfer services 132, creates a "header"  
17 message that contains information to prepare the receiving computer (or instance  
18 of the parcel manager running thereon) to receive the parcel. The sending parcel  
19 manager converts the parcel components into a series of messages (e.g., MSMQ  
20 messages) and then creates a "trailer" message to inform the receiving computer  
21 that all of the parcel components have been sent. The parcel manager monitors the  
22 MSMQ activity and updates the internal database 228 to reflect that the parcel is  
23 being transferred to the receiving computer. The sending parcel manager may also  
24 return notifications to the application reflecting the current status.

25 At step 254, the parcel manager at the receiving computer begins receiving  
the parcel. The receiving parcel manager creates a new parcel entry in its internal

1 database 228 from the information contained in the parcel "header" message. The  
2 receiving parcel manager propagates information about the existence of the parcel  
3 by adding a record to the parcel database. When the parcel has completely arrived,  
4 the parcel manager updates its database tables and generates a notification 238 to  
5 all applications that are monitoring the arrival of that particular parcel type.

6 At step 256, after the entire parcel is received and stored, a receiving  
7 application executing at the receiving site begins processing the parcel. The  
8 receiving application instantiates a parcel manager object and continuously or  
9 periodically checks for parcels of a certain type and of a certain state. When a  
10 parcel that meets the filter requirements is present, the application asks for the  
11 parcel and "locks" the parcel via the parcel status in the database so that no other  
12 application may retrieve the parcel contents. The application then queries the  
13 parcel object for components and retrieves each component. Upon successful  
14 retrieval of all components, the parcel manager deletes the series of messages from  
15 the transfer message queues. Upon completion, the receiving application asks the  
16 parcel manager for notifications whenever a new parcel of the specified type  
17 arrives on its queue.

18 At step 258, the parcel manager at the receiving computer creates one or  
19 more bulletins 234 to notify the sending computer that the parcel has been  
20 successfully transferred. More particularly, an application asks the parcel manager  
21 for the parcel object and creates a bulletin for the parcel. The application provides  
22 bulletin information such as a content state to the bulletin object 234. The  
23 application optionally generates either a text or binary data message. A textual  
24 message can be examined via the operations console. The application commits the  
25 bulletin.





1 throughout the parcel transfer and bulletin feedback process, as represented  
2 diagrammatically by the dashed paths from steps 250-262 to step 264.

3 When a notification arrives, the management console asks for a parcel  
4 object for the changed parcel and updates the UI screen based on the state of the  
5 parcel and its contents. More particularly, the management console module adds a  
6 new entry to the list (such as entries 104-112 in Fig. 4) reflecting the location and  
7 status of a particular parcel and its contents. Fig. 4 illustrates three entries 106,  
8 108, and 110 for the same parcel #6407, which reflects different locations and  
9 statuses of the parcel. The first two entries 106 and 108 result from the steps in the  
10 parcel transfer process. Entry 106, which indicates that the biller is sending the  
11 parcel containing the 12/1/97 batch to the service center, is generated as a result of  
12 step 252. Entry 108, which reflects that the parcel has been processed and loaded  
13 in the service center database, might be the result of a notification sent out during  
14 step 256.

### 15 Operation of BIS and Service Center Gateways

16 During a normal billing cycle, the biller sends a batch of billing data to the  
17 service center. The biller may also submit a template, rules, and resources if the  
18 service center does not already have them on file. The service center creates  
19 billing statements from the billing data and templates, and distributes them to  
20 consumers. When a consumer authorizes payment, the service center facilitates  
21 collection of the funds. The service center then disburses the collected payments  
22 to the biller. To illustrate how the gateways operate to transfer billing-related data,  
23 two exemplary tasks are described below.

24 Exemplary Task 1: Fig. 9 shows a method for handling templates. At step  
25 270, the biller operator invokes the management console and chooses a "Create  
New Parcel" option. The management console UI prompts the operator for a

1 parcel type, and the operator enters "template" as the type. At step 272, the  
2 management console UI presents a dialog box requesting three pieces of  
3 information: the name of a template file, the biller ID, and a new template name.  
4 The template file name and biller ID are used at the service center to uniquely  
5 identify a particular template. The template name is any unique name that is  
6 convenient to remember for the biller.

7 If the template contains industry schema, the BIS gateway validates this  
8 schema (step 274). The BIS gateway assigns a template ID to the newly created  
9 template (step 276). The template ID is recorded in the BIS database 144.

10 The statement designer application 62 calls via the template handler 142  
11 into the parcel manager interface 224 to create a template parcel (step 276). The  
12 template parcel 230 contains the following information: biller ID, template ID,  
13 industry schema ID, and template name. The parcel is sent to the service center  
14 during the next connection with the service center (step 278). The service center  
15 processes the template parcel and adds a record to the template table (step 280).  
16 The service center's parcel manager generates and returns a bulletin indicating that  
17 the template has been received and installed at the service center (step 282).

18 Exemplary Task 2: Fig. 10 shows a method for handling a batch of billing  
19 data for an installed template. The biller creates billing data using its legacy  
20 billing system. The billing data is passed through the statement data translator 28  
21 (step 290). The translator instantiates a statement batch object to hold the data  
22 (step 292). The translator 28 specifies the biller and the template to be associated  
23 with the billing data (step 294) and validates the specified biller and template  
24 against records of authorized billers and installed templates received from the  
25 service center (step 296). This validation process ensures that the billing data is  
for an approved biller recognized by the service center and is for a template that is

1 installed at the service center. The statement translator 28 then loads data into the  
2 statement batch object. The statement batch object accepts data that complies with  
3 the available fields in the industry schema tables.

4 The BIS gateway assigns a batch ID to the statement batch and a statement  
5 ID to each statement in the batch (step 298). The statement data translator 28 calls  
6 via the batch handler 140 into the parcel manager interface 224 to create a  
7 statement batch parcel (step 300). The batch parcel contains the following  
8 information: biller ID, batch ID, template ID, template rule ID, resource table  
9 records, statement table records, and industry table records. The batch parcel is  
10 sent to the service center during the next connection with the service center (step  
11 302). The service center processes the batch parcel and loads the data into the  
12 service center database (step 304). The service center's parcel manager generates  
13 and returns a bulletin indicating that the batch has been received and loaded at the  
14 service center (step 306).

15 Other tasks in addition to handling the template and billing data include  
16 processing the payment receipt and exchanging consumer information (e.g., new  
17 registration, change of address, etc.). These tasks function similarly in that the BIS  
18 or service center create parcel objects and use the parcel manager to exchange the  
19 information. For each separate task, however, the BIS calls into the parcel  
20 manager using a handler for that task, such as the consumer information handler  
21 136 and the payment handler 138.

22 Although the invention has been described in language specific to structural  
23 features and/or methodological steps, it is to be understood that the invention  
24 defined in the appended claims is not necessarily limited to the specific features or  
25 steps described. Rather, the specific features and steps are disclosed as exemplary  
forms of implementing the claimed invention.